

CEDED TO GERMANY.

SPAIN DISPOSES OF HER REMAINING PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE MARIANNE, CAROLINE AND PALAOS GROUPS NOW GERMAN TERRITORY—ANNOUNCED BY THE QUEEN REGENT.

Madrid, June 2.—The Queen Regent to-day opened the Cortes with the usual ceremonial, and in the speech from the Throne announced that the Marianne, Caroline and Palaos Islands were ceded to Germany by the late Spanish Cabinet.

In the course of the speech Her Majesty said: "At the opening of the Cortes all the sorrows which have wrenched our hearts, through the disasters which have visited our country, are reawakened. We must preserve sadness in order to derive experience therefrom, but the woes of our country are of such a nature that reticence and silence avail better than complaints.

When peace with the United States was concluded, Parliamentary troubles caused a change of Cabinet, and the present Cabinet was formed. Under the Constitution it belonged to me to ratify the treaty by laying it before the Chamber. Remained under our control the Carolines, Palaos and most of the Marianne Islands. But the former Cabinet believed it useless for Spain to retain such minor appanages of our ancient empire, and signed with the German Emperor a convention offering to cede those territories un-

der the law, which will be submitted immediately to the Chamber.

"Our foreign relations are cordial and friendly. We specially owe to the Pope recognition of the many times he has given us his moral support.

"The most important, most urgent and most difficult task before you is to balance the Budget and liquidate the debts resulting from the war through ordinary and permanent sources of income. Thanks to the severely economic policy projected, the Government will not ask fresh sacrifices of the country, except such as can be equitably divided among all classes.

"With the ordinary Budget will also be presented schemes to liquidate the charges created by the loss of possessions and colonial campaigns."

The Queen Regent then referred to the financial measures, and expressed confidence that the Nation would show the same resignation during peace as it showed during the war, adding:

"For the times are critical, and it is impossible during the present session to do all that is necessary. But during the next session there will be projects for the reorganization of the army and navy, based on obligatory service; for improving the public services, decentralizing the financial and municipal administrations, and reforming the Penal Code and electoral laws."

The Marianne or Mariana Islands, also known as the Ladrões, are a group of fifteen islands, of which only four are inhabited. In the Pacific, mostly between latitude 13 and 21 north and longitude 144 and 146 east. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, comprise in all about 47 square miles, and are very fertile. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were called Las Islas de los Ladrões ("the Islands of the Thieves") from the thieving disposition of the natives. They were also named the Mariana or Marianne Islands, in honor of Maria Anne, the Queen of Philip IV of Spain. Until last year the capital town had been San Ignacio de Agaña, situated on Guam, or Guam, Island, the southernmost and largest of the group, which at the close of the war between the United States and Spain was ceded to the United States.

The Spanish established a permanent settlement on Guam in 1668, and the islands were in possession of Spain thereafter until last year. At the time of the Spanish settlement the population of the group was probably fifty thousand, but by the usual methods it was reduced, and is now not more than ten thousand, and of these many have been brought in from Luzon and elsewhere.

The Caroline Islands, otherwise known as the New-Philippines, form a great archipelago of the Pacific Ocean, claimed by Spain, but practically independent. They are regarded as including the Pelew Islands, on the west, and the Moluccas, or the Philippines, on the east; but the Carolines proper lie between these extremes, and contain hundreds of small islands, arranged in forty-eight recognized groups. In its widest sense the name Caroline Islands is nearly synonymous with Micronesia, a collective name applied to certain groups of small islands in the Pacific. The people of these islands do not speak the true Polynesian language, but employ several dialects kindred to one another, and more remotely so to the Malay.

The Palaos Islands are a small group adjacent to the Caroline Islands, and are sometimes looked upon as forming part of them.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

AMERICAN INTERESTS NOT MENACED BY THE TRANSFER OF THE ISLANDS.

Washington, June 2.—The announcement at Madrid in the speech from the Throne to the Cortes that Spain had ceded the Caroline Islands and Palaos and the Marianne Islands was received with surprise here. The cession marks the relinquishment of Spanish possessions in the Far East, except the island of Fernando Po and dependencies on the African coast. The dispatch containing the news was shown to the German Embassy officials to-night, but Ambassador von Holleben said that he had no comments to make. He had received no information, he said, as to the cession, and the German Foreign Office had not communicated the facts to him.

Reports have been current from time to time that Spain was figuring on a transfer of sovereignty of the Carolines, and that Germany had made overtures looking to their acquisition in the extension of her colonial possessions. Gov-

ernment officials do not regard the movement as requiring any special cognizance on the part of the United States, for, as one member of the Cabinet said to-night, this Government has acquired all that it wants in that quarter. While Guam is in the midst of the other islands of the Ladrões that are ceded, that fact is giving no concern here, and this Government is not disposed to raise any question on even the further extension of German sovereignty in that section of the globe, should Germany follow up the present cession with other offers.

Most of the islands in the neighborhood in the past have been infested with pirates, the very name of the Ladrões indicating the former hold of piracy, and there are not a few islands yet where the black flag is common.

IN CONFERENCE OVER CANADA.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE VISITS THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT LORD SALISBURY'S INVITATION.

London, June 2.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, is conferring with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office this afternoon, on the Premier's invitation, relative to the position taken by the Canadians on the Alaskan boundary dispute.

HOPING FOR ARBITRATION.

Washington, June 2.—The officials here were aware that Ambassador Choate had a conference to-day in London with Lord Salisbury concerning the Alaskan boundary dispute, but as to the results they are as yet in ignorance. In view of the fact that the conference was held at the invitation of the British Premier, some hope is felt that Canada may modify her attitude so as not to block a settlement of the boundary line by arbitration.

BOX OF TREASURE MISSING.

CONTAINED \$25,000 IN ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS—LOSS ON BOARD AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

San Francisco, June 2 (Special).—On the steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day from Sydney, a robbery of \$25,000 in treasure was made, probably by a species of ingenious flim-farm, while boxes of English sovereigns were being taken on board. At any rate, one box of 5,000 sovereigns was missed when the purser checked up things in the treasure room of the ship.

At Sydney, thirty boxes of treasure, containing 150,000 sovereigns, were shipped for this port. Each box weighed ninety pounds, and held 5,000 sovereigns, or \$25,000. This treasure was carried on by porters. The gangway that led to the treasure room is narrow, and at the entrance stood the purser and the first officer. Neither checked off the boxes on paper, but depended on memory. The purser is positive that thirty boxes were taken on board, but the first officer isn't certain. It was the duty of the first officer to see that each porter entered the treasure room, where the third officer received them, and the weak point of the system is that this officer is not required to check off the number of the boxes.

The theory is that one porter, instead of entering the treasure room, turned sharply at the corner, and disappeared down the gangway beyond, and then, by means of a confederate, transferred the box to the shore. The robbery was not discovered till three days ago, when the purser went into the treasure room to check off the treasure that was stored there. The treasure room is closed by a strong hatch, which is covered by a bar, secured by a strong Yale lock, and this in turn is sealed carefully. When the purser got through with the wine he examined the treasure, and found one box missing. The steamship company is responsible to the consignees, and the purser is responsible to the company. This is the second robbery of this kind which has occurred on an Australian steamer line within a year.

A two-cent stamp will secure a beautiful book, with lovely map, on Saratoga. Address G. H. Daniels, New-York Central, New-York.—Adv.

AN HONOR FOR MATAAFA.

SAMOAAN COMMISSIONERS SEND FOR HIM TO JOIN THEIR CONFERENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Aplia, May 20, via San Francisco, June 2.—A singular result has followed the arrival here of the Joint High Commissioners. Mataafa, who had been "called down" very hard by Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart and forced to remove his warriors beyond the prescribed line, has received a mark of high honor from the Commissioners. They have invited him to their conference, and the naval officers who have been dictating to Mataafa will have to send boats tomorrow to receive him and his followers. On April 23 Kautz and Stuart addressed a letter to Mataafa giving him notice that the Joint High Commission had been appointed and was on its way to Aplia with power to settle all controversies, and suggesting that to avoid further useless conflict Mataafa and his people keep beyond a certain line. The letter was delivered by two Catholic priests.

An ultimatum to the chief. Mataafa replied, agreeing to the suggestion only on condition that he had assurances that the consuls of the three Powers concurred. To this the naval officers replied sharply, regretting that Mataafa had not seen fit to accept their generous offer, and stating that unless he and all his people were outside the prescribed line by a certain time they would open fire on him at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 26. To this Mataafa replied, agreeing to the conditions, but regretting that the consuls were not joined in the agreement. Since this agreement there has been no fighting, and practically none since April 22.

Following the death of Lieutenant Lansdale,

the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz abandoned all aggressive fighting, confining himself to maintaining his position. Captain Stuart, of the Tauranga, however, having secured a large quantity of arms from Australia, was preparing to make aggressive fighting with the aid of the "friendly." But the Badger arrived on May 14, and the three Commissioners immediately took control of affairs. They established headquarters at the International Hotel and summoned before them a number of officials and others supposed to be able to give them a clear idea of the situation. On May 19 they sent a letter to Mataafa informing him of their arrival and inviting him to come before them on the vessel of each of the three Powers, and guarantee him a safe return to the place whence he came before sundown of the day he came. Mataafa replied accepting the offer, and he is expected to-morrow.

NAVAL OFFICERS EMBARRASSED.

The impression prevails here that the attitude of the Commission has put the American and British officers in rather an embarrassing position. They have proclaimed Malletta Tanu King, saluted him with twenty guns, received him with honors on their vessels, made war on Mataafa, and now they have to send boats to Mataafa, receive him with honors and guarantee his return.

The Philadelphia is under orders to sail for San Francisco within a day or two. The American naval force which will then be left here is the armed transport Badger and the collier Brutus.

Mr. Self, the new President of the Municipal Council of Aplia, who arrived here about two weeks ago, has not yet assumed the duties of his office, preferring to wait for the arrival of the Commissioners. He has conducted himself with great discretion, and has made a good impression.

FULL INQUIRY AT SAMOA.

COMMISSIONERS GATHERING EVIDENCE FROM EVERY SOURCE IN APLIA.

San Francisco, June 2.—The steamer Alameda from Australian ports, via Aplia, Samoa and Honolulu, arrived here to-day and brings the following from the Associated Press correspondent at Aplia dated May 13:

The United States steamer Badger bearing the Commissioners of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, arrived at Aplia, May 13. The Commissioners have elected Mr. Tripp, the American representative, chairman. On their arrival they received letters of welcome from King Malletta Tanu and from Mataafa. Both letters were acknowledged. The Commissioners are reticent as to their proceedings. It does not seem to be their purpose to hold any public sessions.

Up to date they have been busily engaged in preliminaries, and a careful study of the situation. They have had interviews with three Consuls, the Admiral and captains of the British warships, the Chief of Police and representatives of the London Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission. Their inquiries seemed directed to a thorough and exhaustive examination of all concerned in connection with the trial and proceedings in the kingship matter. They are to have interviews with King Tanu and Mataafa.

In connection with the kingship proceedings, the Commissioners wrote, asking the Chief Justice if he would forward them a copy of the docket on file in the Supreme Court. This the Chief Justice did. At the same time he, in writing, informed the Commissioners that he did so from a desire to aid them in their investigation, that he claimed for himself and his Court, notwithstanding their presence in Aplia, the full power and functions of the Court in exercising in the past, and that his action must in no way be regarded as abrogating those powers or privileges. The Supreme Court decision to hold any public sessions.

Commissioners in reply were non-committal, and simply acknowledged the receipt of the Chief Justice's letter. The Chief Justice has been informed by the chairman of the Commission that the Commissioners, while in Aplia, do not intend in any way to interfere with the powers or jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and that the Court will pursue the even tenor of its way.

MARKS GIVES UP THE CONTEST.

THE HELVETIA TAKEN TO OGDENSBURG AND CAPTAIN UNDER ARREST.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 2.—The lake schooner Helvetia, of Fairmont, whose captain, George Marks, defied both the United States and Dominion Governments to take possession of the tug, has arrived here in tow of the Canadian tug, and is in command, and starts to-morrow for the Lakes. Marks received the disputed wages, surrendered the boat and is now under arrest.

PRICE'S LAWYER PUT OUT.

DRAWS A KNIFE ON THE MAZET COMMITTEE'S OFFICER.

BUT HE GOES QUIETLY—HIS CHARGES AGAINST MR. MOSS.

A culmination of all the abuse, the browbeating tactics, the contumely and perverseness generally which the Tammany leaders and Tammany officials and underlings have exhibited before the Mazet Committee came yesterday when Henry Clay Henderson, counsel for Captain Price, openly defied the authority of the committee and insulted its dignity by drawing a knife and threatening one of its officials with physical violence. Only the day before Frank Moss, in a statement bearing upon Captain Price's behavior on Wednesday, said that undoubtedly the opposition which the committee had so far met with proceeded from organized and preconcerted conditions. Many things have happened during the investigation which go to prove the truth of this. The happenings of yesterday gave further corroboration of Mr. Moss's contention. Both Price and Henderson came to the court prepared to belittle the committee and to defy its power. They carried out that resolve to such extremes as would have earned for them a lengthened term in prison had the same conduct been displayed in a court of law.

PRICE CHANGED HIS MIND.

Because so much publicity had been given to the charge made by Captain Price that Mr. Moss had been guilty of subornation of perjury, the counsel was anxious to have that officer on the stand in order to compel him to substantiate the accusation. Although when he was served on Thursday Captain Price threatened to ignore the committee's subpoena, he duly responded yesterday morning, limping along with the aid of a stick, as a result of the injury to his leg that he suffered in the police parade. But, acting on the advice of Mr. Henderson, he pertinently refused to answer the questions put to him, and finally the continued insolence of the witness and his counsel led to a scene that unquestionably has never hitherto taken place before any legislative tribunal in this State. Because of their blustering tactics, the two men were finally ordered from the chamber. Price went willingly enough, but not so his counsel. In a grandiloquent tone, Henderson declared he would not leave the court while he lived. He stood up and raved and dared the committee to remove him, and when at last Mr. Mazet gave the order that he should be ejected, Henderson, upon the approach of the sergeant-at-arms, thrust his hand into his pocket, and it was seen that he was grasping an unopened claspknife.

Assemblyman Fallows was the first to draw attention to the movement. In a moment every thing was in commotion. The spectators left their seats and crowded to the front, while every one within the barrier rose to his feet. For a second there was a pause, and then, obeying an imperative order from Mr. Mazet, Sergeant-at-Arms Crawford and his assistant lay hold of Mr. Henderson and began pushing him toward the gate of the railing. He resisted, whereupon Mr. Mazet called upon Captain Price as an officer of the law to see that order was preserved. Captain Price came forward, and succeeded in inducing Henderson to leave the chamber quietly.

Mr. Henderson is a well-known lawyer, practicing chiefly in West Chester, but with offices also in this city. He has the reputation of being a level-headed and sensible man, and to John Proctor Clarke and others in court, who knew him, his extraordinary outbreak was surprising. He began his turbulent behavior from the moment that Captain Price took the stand. The captain also was in a characteristic stolid mood, and to Mr. Moss's repeated urgings to specify the charge he had made, that counsel induced a witness to testify falsely, Price flippantly answered that he had nothing to say beyond what was contained in a statement he had written and was prepared to read. The first line of this statement was to the effect that he did not withdraw or modify anything he had charged.

ADVISED NOT TO ANSWER.

This did not suit Mr. Moss, and he immediately stopped the witness and asked him to name the man who had given the alleged false testimony. Then Mr. Henderson advised Price not to answer, contending that it was not the proper place to specify the charges before the committee. Mr. Moss, however, persisted in questioning Captain Price, but Mr. Henderson continued to advise his client not to reply, despite the threats of Mr. Mazet to have him removed unless he ceased his interruptions. So far from stopping, his violence increased until it became intolerable, and he and the witness were at last ordered to leave the chamber. Captain Price went readily, but Henderson refused, saying he should exercise his rights as an American citizen and stay. Mr. Mazet said if he wished to remain as a spectator he might do so, and the committee would modify its ruling. Jumping from his seat in temperate anger, Mr. Henderson shouted that he wanted no modifications, and that he would stay put him out. Then Mr. Mazet somewhat reluctantly gave the order that he should be ejected, and the scene already described followed.

At the close of the session yesterday afternoon Mr. Mazet, Mr. Moss and the sergeant-at-arms served with papers in a suit instituted against them by Mr. Henderson to recover \$10,000 damages from each. Both Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss regarded the matter in the light of a joke. Neither of them would comment upon Mr. Henderson's conduct in the earlier part of the day or say what action they would take, but intimated that they might have some remedy to make later. As the committee has no power to commit for contempt like Mr. Henderson and Captain Price to the Assembly or proceed against them for disorderly conduct.

Almost all of yesterday's session was taken up with the continued examination of Thomas L. Feitner, president of the Tax Board. Testimony went to support the evidence of the previous day, that taxes are levied arbitrarily and without system, causing much injustice thereby, and that valuations of property are left to the capricious judgment of the Deputy Tax Commissioners.

WANTS THE DEWEY THEATRE CLOSED.

SECRETARY OF THE SABBATH UNION SAYS THE LAW IS VIOLATED THERE.

William S. Hubbell, secretary of the New-York Sabbath Union, with offices in the Bible House, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, accompanied by R. Fulton McMahon, as counsel, to bring charges against "Morris" Kraus, as proprietor of the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, that the theatre was meant for George J. Kraus, who answered when the summons was called out, and who is said to be in partnership with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, one of the proprietors of the theatre.

Mr. Hubbell secured the summons on Thursday from Magistrate Meade, and he wished to make the charges in connection with what he asserts took place in the Dewey Theatre Sunday night. He makes three charges: that a dress performance was given at the theatre, a violation of the Sunday law; that liquors were sold, a violation of the New-York Liquor Tax law, and he says that this latter is also a violation of the Sunday law.

Kraus answered the summons, and Senator Sullivan was with him. Magistrate Meade asked Mr. Hubbell to state the charges.

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MR. HOPKINS WITHDRAWS.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN DECIDE TO SUPPORT MR. HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 2.—Congressman A. J. Hopkins has withdrawn from the Speakership contest in favor of D. B. Henderson, of Iowa. When the news came that the Ohio delegation had cast its vote for the Iowa man Mr. Hopkins decided that his own contest was futile, and after a consultation with his friends this afternoon he announced that he would withdraw in favor of Henderson.

Nine of the fourteen members of the Illinois delegation were present at the meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel. After four hours' discussion behind closed doors, it was decided to withdraw Mr. Hopkins's name, and support Colonel Henderson. The conference was perfectly harmonious. Mr. Hopkins made the following statement:

I have had a full conference with the Illinois delegation to-day, and the situation of the Speakership contest was fully discussed, including the action of our neighboring States in declaring for Colonel Henderson, of Iowa. My colleagues and I realize the great responsibilities devolving upon the LVIII Congress and the necessity for perfect harmony in the Republican party. Further to prolong my candidacy, whether successful or unsuccessful, is, I think, might result in embarrassment to the successful candidate in the proper administration of his great office. Believing as I do that my retirement from the Speakership race at this time will simplify the situation and conduce to harmony in the party, with consequent best results to the whole country, I have decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest.

After my withdrawal and further conference by the delegation it was decided to support Colonel Henderson's candidacy for the Speakership, in which action I fully concur. My withdrawal and the subsequent action of the Illinois delegation were had without any consultation with Colonel Henderson or any of his supporters, and without his or their knowledge.

After the conference Mr. Hopkins sent the following telegram to Colonel Henderson, at Dubuque, Iowa:

I have decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest, and the Illinois delegation has determined to support your candidacy. I wish you every success.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR HENDERSON.

Boston, June 2 (Special).—It is reported on good authority to-night that the entire Massachusetts Congress delegation will to-morrow make a declaration in favor of Colonel David B. Henderson. This move of Massachusetts would be especially important, as the State would then be the first of those in the East to support the Western candidate for Speaker.

The plan, it is said, is to vote first for Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts. Mr. Moody, being duly complimented, will withdraw, and then there will be a solid vote for Henderson.

SHERMAN STILL A CANDIDATE.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 2.—"The Post-Standard" to-morrow print the following signed statement from Representative Sherman:

Utica, June 2, 1899.

To the Editor of "The Post-Standard":

Answering your request for a statement in reference to the Speakership contest, accompanied by your statement that Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Henderson, and that the Illinois delegation had decided to vote as a unit for Mr. Henderson, I have only to say that assuming both statements to be correct and that the entire Illinois delegation had decided to follow Mr. Hopkins to Mr. Henderson (and both statements are only assumed), also that Mr. Henderson is the entire Wisconsin and Indiana delegation, also certain claimed support in other States, Kansas, Dakota and elsewhere, he is still over twenty votes short of a majority of the Republican members of the LVIII Congress.

Unless a current report with reference to Ohio is correct, I have not lost the support of a single member upon whom I counted. Mr. Henderson has not yet selected as the Republican choice for Speaker.

So far as I am concerned I have striven to eliminate sectionalism from this friendly contest. Whoever is chosen Speaker he will be fortunate if the selection is based upon sectional lines, or, even remotely, the result of any promises or deals.

I am certainly still a candidate. I simply state broadly that I am in accord with my party and with the Administration.

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

ANOTHER VOTE FOR HENDERSON.

Yankton, S. D., June 2.—Congressman Gamble yesterday declared in favor of D. B. Henderson for Speaker. His colleague, Mr. Burke, has not committed himself, but from a recent interview it would seem that he favored Mr. Henderson.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN TO MEET.

The Republican Representatives in Congress from New-York State will meet at noon on Tuesday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, to talk over the coming election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the hotel. The rival claims of Congressman Seneca E. Payne and James S. Sherman for the support of the New-York delegation may be discussed, but on account of the boom for Congressman Henderson, of Iowa, New-York may not have a candidate for the Speakership much longer.

LOUBET WISHED TO RESIGN.

A PARIS NEWSPAPER SAYS HIS CABINET PERSUADED HIM TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

Paris, June 3.—"Le Peuple Français" is responsible for the statement that President Loubet yesterday (Friday) announced his intention to resign, but that the Ministers persuaded him to remain in office.

BALLOTING IN THE COURT.

Paris, June 3.—The "Echo de Paris" announces this morning that the Court of Cassation has virtually finished its labors in connection with Dreyfus revision. It says that at yesterday's sitting, after three hours' deliberation, only six councillors had given their opinions, whereupon the president of the court, desiring to shorten proceedings which threatened to be interminable, proposed a vote by "yes" or "no" on important questions.

Six ballots were then taken, and the result of the decision will be delivered about noon to-day (Saturday). It will send Dreyfus to trial by a new court-martial.

"La Fronde" says: "M. Krantz, the Minister for War, and M. Balaud-Beaupré, the Reporter for the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus affair, yesterday received from Esterhazy a communication confessing the authorship of the bordereau and asking a safe conduct to enable him to come to Paris to give explanations."

"CARRIE JONES" CAUGHT.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND CONFINED AT SUMMIT, N. J.

"The New-York World" this morning prints a story of the arrest of Belle Anderson, better known as "Carrie Jones," the nurse-girl who aided in the abduction of Marion Clark. The girl was found by a reporter of "The World" at Summit, N. J., and he had her arrested. "The World" gives an affidavit from the Anderson girl, in which she says that the motive for the abduction was the hope of ransom. She says she was prompted by Mark Beauregard and his wife (the Wilson or Barrow couple now under arrest).

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ESTERHAZY CONFESSES.

FUGITIVE OFFICER ADMITS WRITING BORDEREAU.

CALLS AT THE OFFICE OF A LONDON NEWSPAPER AND UNBURDENED HIMSELF—ARMY CHIEFS ACCUSED.

London, June 3.—"The Daily Chronicle" says that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy called at its office late last evening (Friday) with a confidential friend, and, after declaring that the time had arrived when the whole truth should be told, although hitherto by reason of constant orders and inducements he had kept silence on the essential point, made the following statement:

"The chiefs of the army have disgracefully abandoned me. My cup is full, and I shall speak out.

"Yes (raising his voice and glaring around), it was I who wrote the bordereau. I wrote it upon orders received from Sandherr."

Esterhazy, "The Chronicle" says, then proceeded to explain that for months before 1893 moral proofs had been obtained of leakages which were only possible through an officer belonging to the Ministry of War, and it was necessary to catch the guilty party by material evidence. Hence the bordereau.

When asked what the chiefs of the French general staff would say to this confession, Esterhazy, shrugging his shoulders, disdainfully replied:

"They will lie as they know how to lie; but I have them tight. I have proofs that they knew the whole thing and share the responsibility with me, and I will produce the proofs."

He then denounced the chiefs as a "set of scoundrels who have abandoned me basely," and added, "but at one time they used to come to thank Mme. Pays for her assistance."

Esterhazy asserted that, quite recently, the chiefs sent M. Laguerre, a former Deputy, to London, with seductive offers to him to keep silence.

"Now they are using threats," he shouted; "but I will not be deterred."

"The Daily Chronicle" got Esterhazy to sign the notes of the interview.

THE ARREST OF DU PATY DE CLAM.

PRISONER CHARGED WITH FORGERY—REPORT THAT HE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Paris, June 2.—The arrest yesterday evening of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam, who in 1894 was charged with the investigation of the first charges made against Dreyfus, was ordered after the Minister of War, M. Krantz, had consulted with the Premier, M. Dupuy. The prisoner, who is confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, is charged with forgery and uttering forgery. It is not yet known whether he will be tried before a court-martial or a disciplinary court.

The "Petit Republicain" has a report that Du Paty de Clam attempted to commit suicide in prison.

Statements that Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart is to be released from prison and that the prosecution of General Mercier, the former Minister of War, is contemplated, are declared to be untrue.

MORE HONORS FOR MARCHAND.

MEMBERS OF THE MISSION GUESTS OF THE COLONIAL MINISTER—REVELATIONS EXPECTED.

Paris, June 2.—Mrs. Emily Crawford writes as follows:

"Though excitement is high and sixty brawlers are in detention, things are fairly quiet. The members of the Marchand mission are now the guests of the Colonial Minister, M. Guillaumin, and his reception in their honor this evening is a really brilliant function. The Pavillon de Flore, where it is going on, is the end building of the Palace of the Tuilleries, on the side next the river, and at present partly occupied by the Colonial Office. It was rebuilt for the late Prince Imperial. The rooms are lofty and of noble size, but few.

"Picked people, therefore, only were invited—Senators, Deputies, naval and military personages, authors and artists. Statues of Duplex, whom Lord Clive defeated in India, and of Louis XIII, both long abandoned, were placed at the foot of the grand stairway, and seemed to emerge from a mass of flowering shrubs. Prince Henry of Orleans was invited as an explorer, Prince Roland Bonaparte as a patron of geographical exploration, the three sons of President Carnot as traditionally interested in all the glories of France, and M. Alfred Mezières, of the Academy, as head of the Parliamentary committee which carried in the Chamber of Deputies the Marchand medal vote.

"Not to give England another 'pin-prick' the Government would only have rewarded the mission for traversing Africa from the Congo to a point west of the Nile; but M. Mezières insisted on the medal, testifying that the mission had marched from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, thus including the Nile.

"A coincidence was that M. Delcassé's Anglo-French Convention was presented to the Senate on the same date as the Marchand mission received the medal.

"The Union of Non-Commissioned Officers of Marines will give a banquet in honor of the mission to-morrow, and will present an album signed by 40,000 non-commissioned officers and officers who have risen from the ranks. This is a most significant circumstance, or would be, if Marchand were a Boulanger, for it would betray a dangerous situation.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam's arrest is sure to occasion startling revelations. General de Boisdeffre, however, is safe. He is associated with the Franco-Russian Treaty. He was a personal friend of the late Czar, and enjoys the friendship of Nicholas and the Empress Dowager. To hunt him down would be offensive to the Court of Russia."

PREPARING TO SEND DREYFUS HOME.

THE PRISONER IN GOOD SPIRITS SINCE HEARING OF HIS NEW TRIAL.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 2.—Advices received here from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, say that all preparations have been made for transferring former Captain Alfred Dreyfus, imprisoned on Devil's Island, to the charge of officers from Paris who are said to be coming on board the French steamer Lafayette, which, it is alleged, will take the prisoner direct from Devil's Island on her return voyage to France.

The advices add that Dreyfus has been in the enjoyment of good spirits since he was informed that he was to be taken back to France for the purpose of undergoing a new trial.

According to these advices a water famine prevails throughout the colony.

A dispatch from Colon, Colombia, Thursday evening, said that the steamer Lafayette, from St. Nazaire, France, May 2, by way of Port-of-France, Martinique, French West Indies, had arrived at Colon that day. It was added